



SILSDEN

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1920.

Area, 7,101 acres; *Rateable Value* (1920) £23,179; *Inhabited Houses* (1871), 596; (1881), 752; (1891), 841; (1901), 983; (1911), 1,176; (1917), 1,234. *Population enumerated* (1871), 2,714; (1881), 3,329; (1891), 3,866; (1901), 4,304; (1911), 4,961; (*Estimated* 1920), 4,813, *Civil Population estimated by Registrar General*.

Locality.—The Silsden Urban District is co-terminous with the township of Silsden. It is situated in the Registration Sub-District of Kildwick in the Union of Skipton. Besides the town of Silsden it contains the hamlet of Brunthwaite and Silsden Moor. The district is bounded on the W. by the townships of Kildwick, Bradley and Skipton; on the N. by Draughton; N.E. Addingham; E. Ilkley and Morton; and S. by Steeton, from which is separated by the River Aire. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through the district. Silsden Beck runs through the town.

Area.—The area of the township is 7,101 acres; there is also a water area of 31 acres.

Elevation.—Most of the inhabited houses of the town of Silsden may be said to lie between Throstle Nest and Townhead, where the elevation is 430 feet and 480 feet, and Silsden Bridge, where the elevation is 300 above the ordnance datum. Silsden Moor, which is situated at the N.W. of the township, is all on high ground, some of the highest points being Long Ridge End, 1,250 feet; Bucking Hill, 1,200 feet; Windgate Nick, 1,250 feet; Pinfold Hill, 950 feet; Gill Grange, 883 feet; Silsden Reservoir, 560 feet; and the hamlet of Brunthwaite, 500 feet above the ordnance datum. The township is situate on the Millstone Grit, which here consists of the series known as the “third grits,” amongst which thin seams of inferior coal are found, and these have formerly been worked.

Rainfall.—The following records are taken by the Bradford Corporation—

Station.	Year 1920.	Average.	No. of Years.
Gill Grange ...	34·05	31·27	39
Silsden Reservoir	33·31	30·42	45
Cringles ...	35·55	31·76	43

Industries and Occupations.—There are now three Woollen Spinning and four Weaving Mills and four Weaving Sheds in Silsden, and one Dye Works, and a Printing Works, which will employ altogether about 1,414 hands. There is also a Tannery where 8 are employed. The chief occupation used to be nailmaking, which is carried on in small sheds, but there are now of these only seven employing about 30. A number of workers (about 93) are employed across the valley at Steeton Bobbin Works in the Keighley Rural District, and a number of mechanics (200) work in Keighley. The inhabitants of Brunthwaite and Silsden Moor are engaged in agriculture on grazing farms.

Sanitary Condition and Progress.—Water Supply.—The town possesses a supply of water conveyed by gravitation from the Council's own reservoirs. These are of small capacity, but should necessity arise, water can be drawn from the works of the Bradford Corporation. In consequence of the increased building in the limit of the supply, it was found necessary to replace the existing mains by pipes of a larger calibre. Subsequent to the Local Government Board Inquiry held in December, 1907, sanction was received to the borrowing of the sums of £3,000 for the purpose of water supply and £1,022 for fire station and engine, &c., in January and March, 1908. The work in connection with the filtration scheme was completed in 1910. The filtration plant is now inadequate to deal with the whole of the water required, and steps are being taken to put down additional plant. Some correspondence took place early in the year respecting filtration plant, but this was abandoned on account of expense. Samples of the public supply were examined and found satisfactory. An extension was laid this year in connection with the Council's new houses, consisting of 114 yards of 4 inch mains.

Sewerage and Drainage.—The town of Silsden possesses a proper system of sewerage and sewage disposal. This was provided in 1896 and 1897, and the private drainage and drain connections were carried out in 1898 and 1899. Further work was done in laying out the Sewage Farm in 1900 and 1901. In 1905, on the Sewage Farm, an acre and a quarter of additional land was levelled for the treatment of sewage. The Council, on the recommendation of the Sewage Committee, consulted their Engineers, Messrs. Chas. Gott & Sons, Bradford, who suggested certain alterations and extensions of sewage disposal plant. A Local Government Board Inquiry was held on April 22nd, 1909, by M. K. North, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., into an application for sanction to borrow £1,268 for the further works of sewage disposal. Sanction was received on May 24th, and the works were commenced in October. The contract was let to Mr. W. Brigg, of Bradford. The proposed works, consisting of a detritus tank, three additional precipitation tanks, three new sludge-drying beds, new concrete carriers and distributors, engines and pumping plant to raise the sludge, and the laying-out of all available land, except about half an acre, for sewage treatment, were commenced in October, 1909, and since completed. A Local Government Board Inquiry was held on June 25th, 1913, by R. G. Hetherington, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., into an application for sanction to borrow £550, subsequently increased to £593, for the provision of a 90 × 36 feet percolating filter and humus tank for treating the night flow in connection with the Sewage Works. The additional work suggested by the Local Government Board, after the

Inquiry, consisting of a percolated filter, humus tank, etc., has been carried out, and additional sub-soil drains were laid in half an acre not previously dealt with. No alterations or improvements have been required at the Sewage Disposal Works, and no extensions of main sewer have been required during the year. The dosing syphons in connection with the percolating filter were overhauled in October, and are now working satisfactorily. The main sewer was extended in the Skipton Road district for the Council's new houses (12 houses).

River Pollution.—No complaint was received during the year.

Excrement and Refuse Disposal.—The privies in the town used to belong chiefly to the old fashioned uncovered midden-type. These were gradually converted into privies with moveable receptacles. Since the completion of the main sewerage the provision of some form of water closet has been insisted upon in the case of all new property. The pail closets in the town have been gradually converted into water closets, many of the cistern type, but for the most part slop-water closets, and the cost of the scavenging thereby greatly reduced. Since the year 1887 the Council undertook by contract the removal of nightsoil and ashpit refuse. In April, 1894, they decided to undertake this work, and purchased two scavenging-carts, and a horse for the purpose. In 1918 they purchased a horse and a dust cart, and another scavenging-cart.

The mill closets throughout the town have all gradually been converted into water closets, with increased accommodation, and all are properly connected with the main sewerage system.

Scavenging.—The scavenging has been carried out by the Council's staff, their own horse and scavenging carts being used. The work has been effected in the day time and has been satisfactorily done. There are no pail closets remaining in the town, and the scavenging is limited to dry ashpits which are regularly emptied, the whole of the ashpits being emptied in three weeks, and the contents are conveyed to the Council's tipping ground in Bradley Road, and to an additional tipping ground which has been provided in Syke's Lane, at the south-west end of the town. The whole of the closets in the town are either cistern flushed or slop-water closets. Cistern flushed w.c.'s are required to be provided in case of all new property. The tipping ground in Bradley Road will require extension. An agreement is being arrived at with Lord Hothfield for the purchase of an extended area for this tipping ground, consisting of $2\frac{2}{3}$ acres of land. ||

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION (SILSDEN).

The following Table shows the Closet Accommodation in the whole district at the end of 1920 :—

No. of Pail Tub Closets	...	...	...	...	8
No. of Privies with Covered Middens	...	...	...	...	72
No. of Privies with Open Middens	...	...	...	...	6
No. of Fresh Water Closets (cisterns)	...	...	...	...	481
No. of Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	698

The following shows the number of conversions from one type of Sanitary convenience to another during each of the five years, 1916 to 1920 inclusive :—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Privies fixed to movable receptacles	—	—	—	—	—
Privies with fixed receptacles to Fresh Water Closets ...	—	—	—	—	1
„ „ „ Waste Water Closets	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ „ movable receptacles to Fresh Water Closets	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ „ Waste Water Closets	—	—	—	—	—
Waste Water Closets to Fresh Water Closets	—	—	2	—	—

During the year 11 additional Cistern W.C.'s have been provided.

Inspection of District.—This district has been subject to routine inspection throughout the past year, and necessary steps taken for abatement of insanitary conditions when found.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT OF THE SANITARY WORK, &c., completed in the year ending December 31st, 1920 :—

No. of Complaints received during the year	7
No. of Houses built during the year	6
No. of Houses, Premises, &c., inspected... ..	340
No. of Houses under Housing and Town Planning Act	—
House Drains repaired, cleansed, &c.	17
House Drains trapped and ventilated	—
Waste Pipes trapped	17
Privies and Water Closets repaired, cleansed, &c.	40
Water Closets provided	11
Slop ditto	—
Prives abolished	1
Water Supply, Houses provided with	6
Ashpits, new, provided with Sanitary Bins	9
Ashpits repaired, covered, &c.	4
No. of Ashpits ordered to be emptied	16
Removals of accumulation of dung, stagnant water, Animal and other refuse	4
Eaves Troughs provided	—
Overcrowding	18
Filthy Houses ordered to be cleansed	1
Smoke Records taken	1
Offensive Trades complained of	—
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	6
Slaughter Houses inspections made	85
Seisure of Unsound Meat... ..	—
Bakehouses (inspections made)	12

Dairies and Cowsheds inspected ...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Canal Boats inspected ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Premises examined under "Factory and Workshops Act"	...	...	...	...	...	62
Prosecutions taken	ditto	...	...	...	...	—
Plans approved ...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Plans disapproved ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Statutory Notices served ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Preliminary Notices given	...	...	...	...	...	74

J. R. WADE,
Sanitary Inspector.

Bye-laws and Regulations.—The Council possesses bye-laws with respect to "Slaughter-houses" and "Common Lodging Houses," which were allowed in 1884, and with respect to "New Streets and Buildings," allowed in 1885. They are with a few modifications, closely assimilated to the "Model Bye-laws" of the Local Government Board. A series of regulations under the "Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1866," was adopted in 1892. The Council also drew up a series of Regulations as to private drainage connections in 1896. The council adopted the the Model Regulations as to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops at their meeting on January 7th, 1907, and the Dairies and Cowsheds in the District have been re-registered under the new Regulations.

Acts of Parliament Adopted.—The "Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889," was adopted in 1893, and came into operation on January 27th, 1894. Part III. of the "Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890," was adopted in April, 1894. The Council passed a resolution at their meeting on November 7th, 1899, adopting the "Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890," but this has not been gone forward with. The Council has adopted portions of the "Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907." An order was issued on November 17th 1911, embracing Sections 15 and 33 inclusive in Part II. with the exception of Section 26, Sections 34 to 50 inclusive in Part III., Sections 52 and 67 inclusive, excepting Section 61 in Part IV., also Part V. and Part X. This Order came into operation on January 5th, 1912. Part IV. of the "Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890," with respect to Music and Dancing Licences, was adopted in 1912. No new Bye-laws or Acts of Parliament have been adopted during the past year.

Slaughter Houses, &c.—There are now 4 Slaughter Houses, which are registered, and these have been inspected weekly and cleanly kept.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	In 1914.	In January, 1920.	In December, 1920.
Registered ...	4	4	4
Licensed ...	—	—	—
Total ...	4	4	4

No instance of *Unsound Meat* exposed for sale has come to my notice. It would be more satisfactory if a Public 'Abattoir' were provided and the private slaughter houses dispensed with, because of the lack of accommodation, and the time expended on separate inspections. It would be of immense advantage having all the slaughtering done at one spot well equipped with all modern appliances, and provision for tripe boilers. This would ensure efficient supervision, and be a great saving of time, and a public benefit. There is no *Common Lodging House* in the District. Among *Noxious Trades* there is 1 Tannery, and 1 Tripe Boiler, and these have been regularly inspected. There were 18 instances of *Overcrowding* reported owing to shortage of houses and occupation of one house by members of more than one family. *Legal Proceedings* were not required. 21 *Canal Boats* were examined by the Inspector, but there were no infringements of the Regulations.

The Dairies and Cowsheds, 29 in number, which were re-registered under the new Regulations, have been regularly inspected and limewashed. A number of farmers in the outside district who used to make butter are now sending milk away to a dairy in Leeds, and these will have to be registered.

Report under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, for the year 1920:

Sixty-two Workshops have been examined.

A Register, a Record Book, and a Fire Escape Book are kept, in which details are entered up as to sanitation, air-space, ventilation, drainage of floors, cleanliness, etc.

The "Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1890," is in force in this District.

The following Table shows the kind of work followed on the premises examined:—

WORKSHOPS.				
Occupation				Number
Confectioners ...	...	...	...	8
Nailmakers ...	...	...	...	4
Wheelwrights ...	...	...	...	1
Cabinet Maker ...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmiths ...	...	...	...	2
Tailors...	...	...	...	3
Shoemakers ...	...	...	...	7
Clog Iron Makers ...	...	...	...	3
Plumbers ...	...	...	...	4
Tinner ...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	8
Underground Bakehouse ...	...	...	...	1
Dressmakers ...	...	...	...	3
Watchmakers ...	...	...	...	4
Milliners ...	...	...	...	4
Stocking-knitting ...	...	...	...	1
Joiners ...	...	...	...	5
Oatcake Baker ...	...	...	...	1
Burling and Mending...	...	...	...	1

No notices requiring *Lime-washing* were necessary.

The general sanitary condition of the Workshops was found to be satisfactory.

There was no *Overcrowding* found.

No notice of New *Workshops* was received from the Factory Inspector.

There are no *Outworkers* in the District.

Street Improvements, &c.—No further improvements have been able to be carried out owing to the War. The scheme referred to in my previous reports for the widening of Howden Road was sanctioned, but has been held over at the request of the Local Government Board.

Plans have been prepared for an improvement to the approaches to, and the widening of Clog Bridge to be carried out in the future.

Public Mortuary.—Arrangements were carried out in 1905 for the conversion of an existing building on the Keighley Road to serve for the purpose of a public mortuary.

Medical Inspection of School Children.—The West Riding County Council in September, 1908, appointed ten whole-time officers to undertake this work throughout the Administrative County. Dr. C. N. Smith, S.M.O. had charge of the schools in this district.

Both schools in Silsden, the Aire View School and the Hothfield Street School are supplied with the public water supply and provided with automatically flushed w.c.'s.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births.—The total births registered were 94 in number. This total 94 (54 males and 40 females) is an increase of 31 upon last year, and is equivalent to a birth-rate of 19·5 per 1,000, as compared with 13·0 last year, 10·2 in 1918, 14·2 in 1917, 11·5 in 1916, 15·7 in 1915, 13·7 in 1914, 14·0 in 1913, 18·4 in 1912, 18·5 in 1911, 18·3 in 1910, and 21·5 in 1909. There were 4 illegitimate births (females).

Deaths.—The total deaths registered in the district were 50 in number, to which had to be added 10 deaths belonging thereto transferred from other districts. This gives a corrected total of 60 (28 males and 32 females), and is equivalent to a death-rate of 12·4 per 1000 living, as compared with 11·8 last year, 16·6 in 1918, 11·4 in 1917, 13·7 in 1916, 13·3 in 1915, 9·4 in 1914, 10·9 in 1913, 15·2 in 1912, 14·1 in 1911, and 13·6 in 1910.

L.G.B. TABLE III (Modified.)

**Causes of Death in
Silsden Urban District, 1920.**

ALL CAUSES (Civilians only)	Males 28	Females 32
1 Enteric Fever	—	—
2 Smallpox	—	—
3 Measles	—	—
4 Scarlet Fever.....	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—
6 Diphtheria and Croup	—	—
7 Influenza	—	—
8 Erysipelas	—	—
9 Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	2	3
10 Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—
11 Other Tuberculous diseases	—	1
12 Cancer, malignant disease	4	2
13 Rheumatic Fever	—	—
14 Meningitis <i>not Tuberculous</i>	—	—
15 Organic Heart Disease.....	5	5
16 Bronchitis	2	1
17 Pneumonia (all forms).....	2	3
18 Other diseases of Respi- ratory organs	—	1
19 Diarrhoea &c. under 2 yrs.	—	—
20 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	—
21 Cirrhosis of Liver.....	—	—
21a Alcoholism	—	—
22 Nephritis and Bright's disease	—	—
23 Puerperal Fever	—	—
24 Other accidents and dis- eases of Pregnancy and Parturition.....	—	—
25 Congenital Debility and Malformation includ- ing Premature Birth }	—	1
26 Violent Death, excluding Suicide	1	1
27 Suicide	—	—
28 Other Defined diseases.....	13	15
29 Causes ill-defined or un- known	—	—
Special Causes (included above)		
Cerebro-spinal Fever.....	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—

The age-periods of the deaths are omitted this year.

In the following Table II it will be seen that the birthrate is higher than it has been since 1909, though below the mean for the decade, 1898-07.

The general death rate though higher than last year, is below the average, and 48·3 per cent of the total deaths were those of persons over 65 years of age.

The Infant Mortality (21·2 per 1000 births) is the lowest on record for the district, and is this year the lowest in the Combined District. The percentage to total deaths of deaths of children under 5 years has only been as low in 1914.

There were only 2 deaths of Infants under one year, viz. ;—

M. 14 days. Bronchial Catarrh—Con-
vulsions.

F. 1 month. Premature Birth.

There was only 1 *Uncertified Death*, as follows :—

F. 71. Paralytic Stroke.

No *Inquests* were held.

The deaths occurred in each quarter as follows :

	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
1920.....	16	15	9	10

TABLE II.

Table showing the annual birth-rate, rates of mortality, death rates among children, and deaths in public institutions, during the past four years 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920 inclusive, and the mean for the decades 1878-87, 1888-1897, 1898-1907, and 1908-1917.

Year	Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population	Annual rate of mortality per 1000 living	Deaths of Children un- der 1 year ; percentage of total deaths	Percentage of deaths of Children un- der 1 year to registered births	Deaths of Children un- der 5 years ; percentage of total deaths	Total number of deaths in Public Institutions
Mean for Decade 1878-87	32·0	19·5	20·2	12·3	33·8	1·3
Mean for Decade 1888-97	29·0	18·0	23·8	14·8	35·9	0·8
Mean for Decade 1898-07	22·9	14·6	14·3	9·1	22·7	4·2
Mean for Decade 1908-17	16·1	12·9	8·1	6·6	12·9	4·7
1917	14·2	11·4	9·6	6·9	15·3	4
1918	10·2	16·6	6·7	9·8	9·4	6
1919	13·0	11·8	7·2	6·3	9·0	6
1920	19·5	12·4	3·3	2·1	8·3	10

TABLE IV.

Table showing the mortality from certain classes of diseases, and proportions to population and to 1,000 deaths, in the years 1918, 1919, and 1920.

	Total Deaths			Deaths per 1000 of Population			Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths		
	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920	1918	1919	1920
1 Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	1	1	—	0·2	0·2	—	13·5	18·1	—
2 Pulmonary Diseases other than Phthisis }	14	14	9	3·1	3·0	1·8	189·1	254·4	150·0
3 Tuberculous Diseases 	1	—	6	0·2	—	1·2	13·5	—	100·0
4 Wasting Diseases of Infants ...	3	1	1	0·6	0·2	0·2	40·5	18·1	16·6
5 Convulsive Diseases of Infants ...	—	1	1	—	0·2	0·2	—	18·1	16·6

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

Silsden is distinguished in having no zymotic rate this year, as compared with 1 death in each of the five preceeding years, 3 in 1914, 0 in 1913, 3 in 1912, 1 in 1911, and 4 in 1910, giving respective zymotic rates of 0·2, 0·1, 0·5, 0·0, and 0·8.

Six certificates under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, were received.

Scarlet Fever.—A single case (F.8) was notified in September, and removed to hospital.

Diphtheria.—Two cases were notified, F. 6 in March, and M. 5 in December, and both were removed to hospital.

Erysipelas.—3 cases were notified in adults in March, May and October respectively.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.—This Order came into operation on February 1st, 1913. Six cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, and 5 of these terminated fatally, viz.: F.21, M.34, M.65, F.32 and F.48, and 1 case was removed to Sanatorium and 1 to hospital. 1 other death was returned from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (F.43). In all 10 cases attended at the Keighley Dispensary.

National Insurance Act: Provision of Sanatoria, &c.—The West Riding County Council under their Scheme provided Dispensaries at Settle, Skipton, and Keighley, and Dr. E. Allan Wilson, of Keighley, is in charge. Suitable cases are sent through the West Riding Insurance Committee to existing Sanatoria and Hospitals in various parts of the Riding, as well as to their own new Sanatorium at Middleton, near Ilkley. Cases unable to attend at the Dispensaries are visited at their own homes.

Infant Mortality and "Notification of Births Act, 1907."—The County Council adopted the Act for their West Riding area, and organised a combined Nursing Scheme for the Riding to embrace Birth Notification, School Nurses and Health Visitors, in conjunction where possible with existing District Nursing Associations. A whole-time Nurse was appointed for Silsden and certain townships in the Skipton Rural District. An Infant Welfare Centre was started on a voluntary basis at Silsden five years ago. Nurse Stoddart is in charge, assisted by a Committee of Ladies, who have given valuable help in needful cases. The babies are regularly weighed, and advice is given in health talks by the Nurse in regard to feeding and clothing, &c. The meetings are held fortnightly. Addresses have also been given by Dr. Nora Allan, who has also held a clinic for six months. There are 60 mothers on the register, and the average attendance at the centre of mothers has been 30-35. 560 visits have been paid to mothers, and 30 prenatal visits. The meetings are now held in the Ambulance Rooms, over the Fire Station.

Midwives' Act—The administration of the Midwives' Act is in the hands of the Council Council, which is the Local Supervising Authority.

HOUSING.

I. *General Housing Conditions in the District.*

- (1) Number of houses in the district, 1246.
 Number of working class dwellings, 1026.
 New erected or in course of erection, 6.
- (2) Population, 4813 estimated by Registrar General.
 No change or anticipated change.
- (3) (a.) 47 houses suggested.
 (b.) 12 initially to be erected.

II. *Over-crowding.*

- (1) 10 instances found (most of these due to members of more than one family).
 There were 18 houses containing 157 occupants.
 23 houses are occupied by more than one family.

III. *Fitness of Houses.*

- (1) The housing for the working classes in Silsden is insufficient, and there are no empty houses fit for occupation. There are between 70 and 80 houses of the back-to-back type, but chiefly in blocks of four or six. There are no cellar dwellings.
- (2) 1156 houses have been inspected under the Housing Acts since the commencement in 1911. All the houses in the inner district have been inspected, and no further houses have been examined during the year. 15 closing orders have been issued, of these, 1 house is empty, and 1 has been remedied and added to another house. The remainder are still occupied owing to shortage of houses.
- (3) The difficulties in remedying unfitness are chiefly the scarcity of labour and the extra cost of labour and materials.
- (4) There are no difficulties under this head.

IV. *Unhealthy Areas.*—There are no so called unhealthy areas, but there are several houses in St. John's Street which is the oldest part of the town and which have been condemned, which do not lend themselves to satisfactory re-construction, and which ought to be demolished, either to make room for better houses or to be cleared as an open space in the centre of the town.

V. The model bye-laws with respect to "New Streets and Buildings" are in force in the district.

APPENDIX.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

I.—GENERAL.

(1)	Estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	...	4813
(2)	General death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4
(3)	Death-rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2
(4)	Infant mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·2
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1246
(6)	Number of working-class dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1026
(7)	Number of new working-class houses erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

(I.) *Inspection.*

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	34
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	—
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	—

(II.) *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	31
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(III.) *Action under Statutory Powers.*A. *Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.*

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	—

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied	—
(a) by owners	3
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

C. *Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... ..	—

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—

(1) Name of area	—
(2) Acreage	—
(3) Number of working-class houses in area	—
(4) Number of working-class houses to be displaced	—

4.—Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919 —

5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer
Sanitary Inspector 1

J. R. WADE,

TOWN HALL, SILSDEN,

Sanitary and Housing Inspector.

NEW HOUSING SCHEME.

Plans for 12 initial houses were passed by the Commissioner and various contracts approved and let. These 12 houses (all scullery houses) in blocks of 4 have been in course of erection during the year, and 4 have been completed, and 3 of these occupied. Plans for 6 more houses (2 parlour and 4 scullery houses) in blocks of 2 were approved in May, and contracts were let in September and these are now in course of erection. Two private (subsidy houses) have been completed.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are matters requiring the attention of the Council :—

1. To consider the advisability of the erection of a Public Abattoir, and the dispensing with the existing Slaughter Houses.
2. The paving of back streets.
3. The structural improvement of the Cowsheds.
4. To provide further Housing Accommodation for the Working Classes.

FRANCIS E. ATKINSON, L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer of Health.

To the Silsden Urban District Council,
April, 1921.



SILSDEN

Urban District Council.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR

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